

		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th colspan="2">HMIS</th></tr> <tr><td>Health</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Fire</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Reactivity</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> </table>	HMIS		Health	3	Fire	1	Reactivity	1
HMIS										
Health	3									
Fire	1									
Reactivity	1									
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET										

Meets requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200
(Federal Hazard Communication Standard)

SECTION I

Manufacturer's Name: Relton Corporation Address: 317 Rolyn Place, Arcadia, CA 91007-2838	<u>Emergency Response</u> for Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident: CHEMTREC, Ph.# (800) 424-9300 For non-emergency product information: RELTON CORP., Ph.# (213) 681-2551 (800) 423-1505
Chemical Name and Synonyms: mixture containing predominantly 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	Trade Name and Synonyms: Original Rapid Tap®
Chemical Family: Inhibited Chlorinated Hydrocarbon	Formula: Mixture (See Section II)
DOT: Shipping Name: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane UN Number: UN2831 Hazard Class: 6.1 Packaging Group III	

SECTION II - INGREDIENTS

	CAS Registry No.	% Vol	OSHA PEL
1,1,1 -Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	71-55-6	< 80	350 ppm
Glycol Methylene Ether	646-06-0	< 2	NA
sec Butanol	78-92-2	< 1.5	150 PPM
Aliphatic Polyol - Trade Secret	--	< 10	NE
Cinamon Oil Perfume	--	Trace	NE

(See Section V for Health Data)

Data is based on testing mixture as a whole. Neither the mixture nor any of its ingredients is on the carcinogen or suspected-carcinogen list of the NTP, the IARC, or OSHA. Contains no Calif. Prop. 65 substance. Original Rapid Tap is subject to SARA Section 313 reporting.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°): 72° C 162° F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1) @ 25° C	1.17
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) @ 20° C: 100		
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 4.6	EVAPORATION RATE (1,1,1-Trichloroethane=1) : 1.3	
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: .07g/100g @25° C: Slight	Non-exempt VOC: 29.2g per liter (Rotovac Stripping @ 50° C)	
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Liquid - clear, amber; cinnamon odor		

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): None to boiling(162° F) TCC (162° F) COC	Flammable Limits @ 25° C: in air (% by vol.)	LFL 8.	UFL 10.5
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Water Fog			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Avoid exposure to open flame; use self-contained respiratory equipment. However, Rapid Tap is not considered a flammable-liquid hazard in normal use.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Products of combustion in open flame: CO ₂ , CO, HCl, COCl ₂			

(Continued on reverse side)

NE=not established NF=not found NA=not applicable ND=not determined

WARNING: Contains Methyl Chloroform, a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

☐ SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of Rapid Tap® as a mixture containing 1,1,1 -Trichloroethane: 350 ppm

Routes of Entry: inhalation (major potential route of entry), skin, eyes, ingestion (unlikely)

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute:

Inhalation: minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects in the range of 500 to 1,000 PPM 1,1,1- Trichloroethane. Progressively higher levels over 1,000 ppm may cause dizziness, drunkenness, and uncoordination. Concentrations as low as 10,000 ppm can cause unconsciousness, irregular heartbeats, and even death.

Skin: defatting, drying, and slight irritation. (Absorption is minimal in acute exposure; LD50 for rabbits is approximately 15,000 mg/kg.)

Eyes: temporary irritation from vapors; liquid can cause temporary irritation and slight corneal injury.

Ingestion: unlikely route of entry; single-dose toxicity is low. LD50 for rats ranges from 7,950 to 15,800 mg/kg. If aspirated (liquid enters the lung), liquid may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and may cause chemical pneumonia and liver damage. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and fatigue are signs of poisoning through ingestion of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane.

Chronic:

Inhalation: Chronic overexposure has caused liver toxic effects in experimental animals and congestion of bronchial vessels and passive congestion throughout the lungs of a human. 1,1,1 -Trichloroethane did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies, and is not on the OSHA, IARC, or NTP carcinogen lists. Two of three studies of 1,1,1 -Trichloroethane indicated no reproductive toxicity; the third study noted delays in normal development, but these delays did not affect later life.

Skin: Contact: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause irritation, drying, or flaking of skin.

Absorption: Absorption is unlikely and would occur only as a result of such contact as prolonged immersion of the hand, etc. Alveolar traces of 1,1,1 -Trichloroethane were found after 10 minutes of such (experimental) immersion. (The LD50 for rabbits is approximately 15,000 mg/kg for 1,1,1-Trichloroethane.)

Eye: Initial irritation may become corneal injury with prolonged or repeated exposure.

Ingestion: Ingestion (swallowing) is likely to occur only on an acute basis; chronic ingestion problems are improbable. The primary problem could occur from aspiration of 1,1,1- Trichloroethane if vomiting occurs. (See Acute effects of Ingestion, above.)

First Aid:

Inhalation: remove to fresh air

Skin: wash with soap and water

Eye: flush with water and call doctor

Ingestion: do not induce vomiting; call doctor; (Doctor: maintain adequate oxygenation; do not give sympathomimetic amines such as epinephrine, which may cause arrhythmia's.)

